

## Current Transducer LTS 25-NP

For the electronic measurement of currents: DC, AC, pulsed, mixed with galvanic isolation between the primary circuit (high power) and the secondary circuit (electronic circuit).

$$I_{PN} = 25 \text{ At}$$



16054

### Electrical data

$I_{PN}$	Primary nominal current rms	25	At
$I_{PM}$	Primary current, measuring range	0 .. ± 80	At
$V_{OUT}$	Output voltage (Analog) @ $I_p$ $I_p = 0$	$2.5 \pm (0.625 \cdot I_p / I_{PN}) V$ $2.5^{1)}$	V
<b>G</b>	Sensitivity	25	mV/A
$N_S$	Number of secondary turns (± 0.1 %)	2000	
$R_L$	Load resistance	≥ 2	kΩ
$R_{IM}$	Internal measuring resistance (± 0.5 %)	50	Ω
$TCR_{IM}$	Temperature coefficient of $R_{IM}$	< 50	ppm/K
$V_C$	Supply voltage (± 5 %)	5	V
$I_C$	Current consumption @ $V_C = 5 \text{ V}$	Typ	$28 + I_S^{2)} + (V_{OUT} / R_L) \text{ mA}$

### Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

<b>X</b>	Accuracy @ $I_{PN}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	± 0.2	%
	Accuracy with $R_{IM}$ @ $I_{PN}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	± 0.7	%
$\epsilon_L$	Linearity error	< 0.1	%
<b>TCV<sub>OUT</sub></b>	Temperature coefficient of $V_{OUT}$ @ $I_p = 0$		
	- 10°C .. + 85°C	Typ 50	Max 100 ppm/K
	- 40°C .. - 10°C		150 ppm/K
<b>TCG</b>	Temperature coefficient of <b>G</b>		50 <sup>3)</sup> ppm/K
$V_{OM}$	Magnetic offset voltage @ $I_p = 0$ , after an overload of $3 \times I_{PN}$ $5 \times I_{PN}$ $10 \times I_{PN}$		± 0.5 mV ± 2.0 mV ± 2.0 mV
$t_{ra}$	Reaction time @ 10 % of $I_{PN}$	< 100	ns
$t_r$	Response time to 90 % of $I_{PN}$ step	< 400	ns
<b>di/dt</b>	di/dt accurately followed	> 60	A/μs
<b>BW</b>	Frequency bandwidth (0 .. - 0.5 dB)	DC .. 100	kHz
	(- 0.5 .. 1 dB)	DC .. 200	kHz

### General data

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	- 40 .. + 85	°C
$T_S$	Ambient storage temperature	- 40 .. + 100	°C
<b>m</b>	Mass	10	g
	Standards	EN 50178: 1997 IEC 60950-1: 2001	

Notes: <sup>1)</sup> Absolute value @  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $2.475 < V_{OUT} < 2.525$

<sup>2)</sup>  $I_S = I_P / N_S$

<sup>3)</sup> Only due to  $TCR_{IM}$

### Features

- Closed loop (compensated) multi-range current transducer using the Hall effect
- Unipolar voltage supply
- Isolated plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0
- Compact design for PCB mounting
- Incorporated measuring resistance
- Extended measuring range.

### Advantages

- Excellent accuracy
- Very good linearity
- Very low temperature drift
- Optimized response time
- Wide frequency bandwidth
- No insertion losses
- High immunity to external interference
- Current overload capability.

### Applications

- AC variable speed drives and servo motor drives
- Static converters for DC motor drives
- Battery supplied applications
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)
- Switched Mode Power Supplies (SMPS)
- Power supplies for welding applications.

### Application domain

- Industrial.

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### Isolation characteristics

$V_d$	Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	3	kV
$\hat{V}_w$	Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 $\mu$ s	> 8	kV
		Min	
$V_e$	Rms voltage for partial discharge extinction @ 10pC	> 1.5	kV
dCp	Creepage distance <sup>4)</sup>	15.5	mm
dCI	Clearance distance <sup>5)</sup>	6.35	mm
CTI	Comparative Tracking Index (group IIIa)	175	

Notes: <sup>4)</sup> On housing

<sup>5)</sup> On PCB with soldering pattern UTEC93-703.

### Applications examples

According to EN 50178 and IEC 61010-1 standards and following conditions:

- Over voltage category OV 3
- Pollution degree PD2
- Non-uniform field

	EN 50178	IEC 61010-1
dCp, dCI, $\hat{V}_w$	Rated isolation voltage	Nominal voltage
Single isolation	600 V	600 V
Reinforced isolation	300 V	300 V

### Safety



This transducer must be used in electric/electronic equipment with respect to applicable standards and safety requirements in accordance with the manufacturer's operating instructions.



Caution, risk of electrical shock

When operating the transducer, certain parts of the module can carry hazardous voltage (eg. primary busbar, power supply).

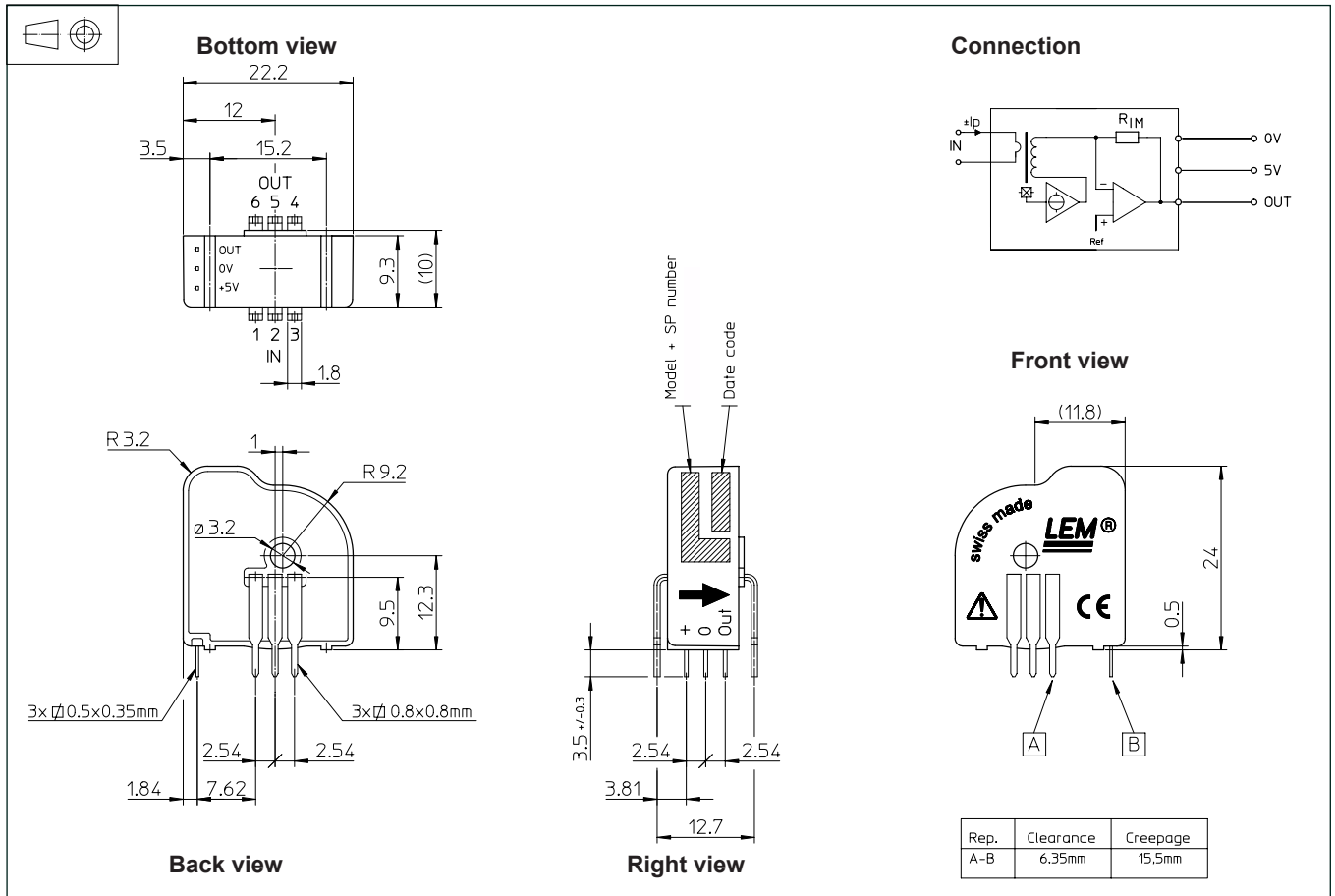
Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage.

This transducer is a build-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.

## Dimensions LTS 25-NP (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



Number of primary turns	Primary nominal current rms $I_{PN}$ [A]	Nominal output voltage $V_{OUT}$ [V]	Primary resistance $R_p$ [mΩ]	Primary insertion inductance $L_p$ [μH]	Recommended connections
1	± 25	2.5 ± 0.625	0.18	0.013	
2	± 12	2.5 ± 0.600	0.81	0.05	
3	± 8	2.5 ± 0.600	1.62	0.12	

### Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance ± 0.2 mm
- Fastening & connection of primary 6 pins 0.8 x 0.8 mm  
Recommended PCB hole 1.3 mm
- Fastening & connection of secondary 3 pins 0.5 x 0.35 mm  
Recommended PCB hole 0.8 mm
- Additional primary through-hole Ø 3.2mm

### Remarks

- $V_{OUT}$  is positive when  $I_p$  flows from terminals 1, 2, 3 to terminals 6, 5, 4.
- Temperature of the primary jumper should not exceed 100°C.

### Output Voltage - Primary Current

